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=>
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=> d stat que 17
 L1 63523 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON KGA/SQSP
 L2 3243 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON LIGAN?
 L3 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PSEUDOLIG?
 L4 20243 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1
 L5 338683 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 OR L3 OR ?LIGAN?
 L6 119 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4(L)L5
 L7 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 NOT (2002 OR 2001 OR 2000
 OR 1999 OR 1998 OR 1997 OR 1996 OR 1995)/PY

=>
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=> d ibib abs hitrn 17 1-6

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:424393 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:7779
 TITLE: Identification of OX40 ligand and preliminary
 characterization of its activities on OX40 receptor
 AUTHOR(S): Baum, Peter R.; Gayle, Richard B.; Ramsdell, Fred;
 Srinivasan, Subhashini; Sorensen, Rick A.; Watson,
 Mark L.; Seldin, Michael F.; Clifford, Ky N.;
 Grabstein, Kenneth; et al.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Gene Expression, Immunex R&D
 Corporation, Seattle, WA, USA
 SOURCE: Circulatory Shock (1994), 44(1), 30-4
 CODEN: CRSHAG; ISSN: 0092-6213
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB A cDNA carrying the murine OX40 ligand (OX40L) was obtained using an

expression cloning system. Based on the predicted amino acid sequence, OX40L is a member of the TNF ligand family: (1) like most other members the ligand is predicted to be a type II membrane protein and (2) despite very weak amino acid similarity the extracellular domain is predicted to consist of extended beta strands connected by short loops. The murine OX40L was highly related to the human protein gp34. The cDNA for human OX40 was then cloned and the sequence of the partial cDNA indicated that it was nearly identical to the Act35 antigen. Based on this and the activity of transfected gp34, gp34 is a human OX40L. Fixed transfected cells bearing either murine OX40L or gp34 were equally potent in stimulating cell proliferation by human peripheral T cells and cells transfected by OX40L increased IL-2 and IL-4 secretion by murine lymph node T cells, cell proliferation by murine splenic T cells, and increased .alpha.-SRBC plaque formation by splenic B cells.

IT 159204-48-5, Glycoprotein gp 34 (mouse clone Turf69-9-2 antigen OX-40-binding)
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (sequence of mouse OX40 **ligand** and human OX40 and OX40 stimulation of proliferation and interleukin secretion by T cells)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:82678 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:232171

TITLE: Cloning of the LamA3 gene encoding the .alpha.3 chain of the adhesive ligand epiligrin. Expression in wound repair

AUTHOR(S): Ryan, Maureen C.; Tizard, Richard; VanDevanter, Donald R.; Carter, William G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA, 98104, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1994), 269(36), 22779-87

CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB We have isolated cDNA clones encoding the entire 180-kDa chain of epiligrin (.alpha.3Ep) and a genomic clone encoding the .alpha.3Ep gene (LamA3). Anal. of multiple cDNA clones revealed two distinct transcripts (.alpha.3EpA and .alpha.3EpB). Sequencing of the .alpha.3EpA transcript indicated sequence and structural homol. to laminin .alpha.1 and .alpha.2 chains that extend from domain IIIa through carboxyl-terminal G domain. The .alpha.3EpB transcript encodes a larger amino-terminal domain and contains addnl. epidermal growth factor repeats and sequences corresponding to domain IV of .alpha.1 laminin. Fluorescence in situ hybridization indicated that the LamA3 gene is located on chromosome 18112.2, a locus distinct from the LamA1 gene (18p11.3). The G domain of the epiligrin .alpha.3 chain contains five subdomains that are individually related to the G subdomains reported for Drosophila and vertebrate laminin .alpha. chains. Sequence divergence within the G domain of .alpha.3 epiligrin suggests that it is functionally distinct from laminin, consistent with our previous report showing that epiligrin interacts with different integrin adhesion receptors. Anal. of RNA from human foreskin keratinocytes (HFKs) identified multiple epiligrin transcripts that were down-regulated by viral transformation and differentiation. In contrast, epiligrin expression was up-regulated in wound sites of human skin.

IT 158518-25-3, Epiligrin (Human gene LamA3 alpha 3 subunit precursor .alpha.3EpA)

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)

(amino acid sequence of human LamA3 gene adhesive **ligand**)

epiligrin .alpha.3 subunit and chromosomal mapping and expression in wound repair)

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:698641 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:298641

TITLE: Molecular characterization of murine and human OX40/OX40 ligand systems: identification of a human OX40 ligand as the HTLV-1-regulated protein gp34
 AUTHOR(S): Baum, Peter R.; Gayle, Richard B., III; Ramsdell, Fred; Srinivasan, Subhashini; Sorensen, Rick A.; Watson, Mark L.; Seldin, Michael F.; Baker, Elizabeth; Sutherland, Grant R.; et al.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Gene Expression, Immunex R&D Corporation, Seattle, WA, 98101, USA

SOURCE: EMBO Journal (1994), 13(17), 3992-4001
 CODEN: EMJODG; ISSN: 0261-4189

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A ligand was cloned for murine OX40, a member of the TNF receptor family, using a T cell lymphoma cDNA library. The ligand (muOX40L) is a type II membrane protein with significant identity to human gp34 (gp34), a protein whose expression on HTLV-1-infected human leukemic T cells is regulated by the tax gene. The predicted structures of muOX40L and gp34 are similar to, but more compact than, those of other ligands of the TNF family. Mapping of the muOX40L gene revealed tight linkage to gld, the FasL gene, on chromosome 1. Gp34 maps to a homologous region in the human genome, 1q25. CDNAs for human OX40 receptor were cloned by cross-hybridization with muOX40, and gp34 was found to bind the expressed human receptor. Lymphoid expression of muOX40L was detected on activated T cells, with higher levels found on CD4+ rather than CD8+ cells. The cell-bound recombinant ligands are biol. active, co-stimulating T cell proliferation and cytokine prodn. Strong induction of IL-4 secretion by muOX40L suggests that this ligand may play a role in regulating immune responses. In addn., the HTLV-1 regulation of gp34 suggests a possible connection between virally induced pathogenesis and the OX40 system.

IT 159204-48-5

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study) (amino acid sequence; sequence and activity of human OX40 ligand as the HTLV-1-regulated protein gp34)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:570736 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:170736

TITLE: Evidence for alternate points of attachment for .alpha.-MSH and its stereoisomer [Nle4,D-Phe7]-.alpha.-MSH at the melanocortin-1 receptor

AUTHOR(S): Fraendberg, Per-Anders; Muceniece, Ruta; Prusis, Peteris; Wikberg, Jarl; Chhajlani, Vijay

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. Pharmacology Div., Biomed. Cent., Uppsala, 751 24, Swed.

SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1994), 202(3), 1266-71
 CODEN: BBRC9; ISSN: 0006-291X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The mol. basis for the .alpha.-MSH stereoselectivity was studied by examg. ligand binding to site specific mutants of the melanocortin 1 receptor (MC1R). The amino acids Asp117, Phe179, His209 and His260 were targeted for mutation to alanine as they are conserved in the melanocortin receptor family. Expression of the wild type and the MC1R mutants in COS-7 cells revealed that the binding affinities for the .alpha.-MSH (L-isomer) was

reduced by 267 fold for the D117 .fwdarw. A mutant and 132 fold for the H260 .fwdarw. A mutant. In contrast, the binding affinity for the [Nle4,D-Phe7]-.alpha.-MSH (NDP-MSH; D-isomer) remain unchanged between the wild type and the mutants. Moreover, the mutants also displayed redn. in affinity to L-isomers of all the other melanocortin peptides examd. Thus, the mutation of single amino acids in the third and sixth transmembrane segments results in the display of ligand stereoselectivity of the MC1R. In addn., the data represent the 1st evidence of the different binding epitopes on a G-protein coupled receptor for a peptide ligand stereoisomers, both of which are shown to be potent agonists.

IT 157631-60-2 157631-61-3 157631-62-4
157631-63-5

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(ligand binding by, structure in relation to)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:502333 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:102333

TITLE: Sequence of a Drosophila ligand-gated ion-channel polypeptide with an unusual amino-terminal extracellular domain

AUTHOR(S): Harvey, Robert J.; Schmitt, Bertram; Hermans-Borgmeyer, Irm; Gundelfinger, Eckart D.; Betz, Heinrich; Darlison, Mark G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Zellbiochem., Univ. Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

SOURCE: Journal of Neurochemistry (1994), 62(6), 2480-3

CODEN: JONRA9; ISSN: 0022-3042

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors report the isolation of a full-length clone from a Drosophila melanogaster head cDNA library that encodes a 614-residue polypeptide that exhibits all of the features of a ligand-gated chloride-channel/receptor subunit. This polypeptide, which has been named GRD (denoting that the polypeptide is a GABAA and glycine receptor-like subunit of Drosophila), displays between 33 and 44% identity to vertebrate GABAA receptor-like polypeptides from Drosophila and Lymnaea. It is interesting that the large amino-terminal, presumed extracellular domain of the GRD protein contains an insertion, between the dicysteine loop and the first putative membrane-spanning domain, of 75 amino acids that is not found in any other ligand-gated chloride-channel subunit. Anal. of cDNA and genomic DNA reveals that these residues are encoded by an extension of an exon that is equiv. to exon 6 of vertebrate GABAA and glycine receptor genes. The gene (named Grd) that encodes the Drosophila polypeptide has been mapped, by in situ hybridization, to position 75A on the left arm of chromosome 3.

IT 156931-36-1, Ligand-gated chloride channel/receptor protein (Drosophila melanogaster gene GRD GABAA and glycine receptor-like protein)

RL: PRP (Properties)

(amino acid sequence and unusual amino-terminal extracellular domain of)

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:221389 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:221389

TITLE: Preparation of anaphylatoxin-receptor peptide ligands for modulating anaphylatoxic activity and treatment of inflammation

INVENTOR(S): Kawai, Megumi; Or, Yat Sun; Wiedeman, Paul E.; Luly, Jay R.; Moyer, Mikel P.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 165 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9009162	A2	19900823	WO 1990-US296	19900116
WO 9009162	A3	19901129		
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
CA 2045578	AA	19900801	CA 1990-2045578	19900116
EP 456758	A1	19911121	EP 1990-903567	19900116
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 04503073	T2	19920604	JP 1990-503686	19900116
US 5223485	A	19930629	US 1991-691039	19910619
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1989-304693	19890131
			WO 1990-US296	19900116

AB Oligopeptides and oligopeptide analogs are prepd. as ligands for the anaphylatoxin receptor and are useful in the treatment of inflammatory disease states and modulation of anaphylatoxin activity. Thus, H-Phe-Lys-Ala-[(2S)-2-amino-3-cyclohexylpropanoyl]-[(2S)-2-amino-3-cyclohexylpropanoyl]-Leu-D-Ala-Arg-OH (prepn. given) had a K_i (inhibition const.) of 0.098 μ M for anaphylatoxin receptor binding. The invention discloses >400 peptides.

IT 133215-83-5 133253-76-6 133254-15-6 133291-28-8

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (anaphylatoxin receptor **ligand** for inflammation inhibition and anaphylatoxin modulation)

=> select hit rn 17 1-6
 E1 THROUGH E11 ASSIGNED

=> fil re
 'RE' IS AN AMBIGUOUS FILE OR CLUSTER NAME
 REACTION - Reactions Cluster
 RESEARCH - Research Cluster
 REGISTRY - The CAS Registry File of substances
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 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 7 NOV 2002 HIGHEST RN 471842-29-2

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PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties
in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

=> d his 18-

(FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:07:15 ON 09 NOV 2002)
SELECT HIT RN L7 1-6

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:08:25 ON 09 NOV 2002

L8 11 S E1-E11
L9 11 S L8 AND L1

=> d .seq 19 1-11

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 159204-48-5 REGISTRY
CN Glycoprotein gp 34 (mouse clone Turf69-9-2 antigen OX-40-binding) (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)
SQL 198
RN 159204-48-5 REGISTRY

SEQ 1 MEGEGVQPLD ENLENGSRPR FKWKKTLLRLV VSGIKGAGML LCFIYVCLQL
===

HITS AT: 35-37

REFERENCE 1: 123:337470

REFERENCE 2: 123:7779

REFERENCE 3: 121:298641

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 158518-25-3 REGISTRY
CN Epiligrin (human gene LamA3 .alpha.3-subunit precursor reduced) (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 12-1724-Laminin 5 (human .alpha.3-chain precursor)
CN 24: PN: US6120991 SEQID: 24 unclaimed protein
CN 2: PN: JP2001172196 SEQID: 2 claimed protein
CN 7: PN: WO0066731 SEQID: 6 claimed protein
CN Epiligrin (Human gene LamA3 alpha 3 subunit precursor .alpha.3EpA)
SQL 1713
RN 158518-25-3 REGISTRY

SEQ 851 LQVDQILTKS ETKEAVMDRV KFQRIYQFAR LNYTKGATSS KPETPGVYDM
===

HITS AT: 885-887

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

REFERENCE 1: 135:57593

REFERENCE 2: 133:345566

REFERENCE 3: 133:250392

REFERENCE 4: 122:232171

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 157631-63-5 REGISTRY
CN Receptor, melanocortin [260-alanine] (human clone 11D reduced) (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

SQL 317
RN 157631-63-5 REGISTRY

SEQ 201 VLMAVLYVHM LARACQHAQG IARLHKRQRP VHQGFGKGA VTLTILLGIF
===

HITS AT: 238-240

REFERENCE 1: 121:170736

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 157631-62-4 REGISTRY
CN Receptor, melanocortin [209-alanine] (human clone 11D reduced) (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

SQL 317
RN 157631-62-4 REGISTRY

SEQ 201 VLMAVLYVAM LARACQHAQG IARLHKRQRP VHQGFGKGA VTLTILLGIF
===

HITS AT: 238-240

REFERENCE 1: 121:170736

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 157631-61-3 REGISTRY
CN Receptor, melanocortin [179-alanine] (human clone 11D reduced) (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

SQL 317
RN 157631-61-3 REGISTRY

SEQ 201 VLMAVLYVHM LARACQHAQG IARLHKRQRP VHQGFGKGA VTLTILLGIF
===

HITS AT: 238-240

REFERENCE 1: 121:170736

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 157631-60-2 REGISTRY
CN Receptor, melanocortin [117-alanine] (human clone 11D reduced) (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

SQL 317
RN 157631-60-2 REGISTRY

SEQ 201 VLMAVLYVHM LARACQHAQG IARLHKRQRP VHQGFGKGA VTLTILLGIF
===

HITS AT: 238-240

REFERENCE 1: 121:170736

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 156931-36-1 REGISTRY
CN Protein GRD (Drosophila melanogaster precursor reduced) (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

OTHER NAMES:
CN GABAA receptor (Drosophila melanogaster gene Grd)
CN Ligand-gated chloride channel/receptor protein (Drosophila melanogaster
gene GRD GABAA and glycine receptor-like protein)

SQL 686
RN 156931-36-1 REGISTRY

SEQ 301 AAPRPQRRPF NNKDP RPPTS KVMTTFAGPA AKNQHV RGTG LKLDKGAFGT
===

HITS AT: 345-347

REFERENCE 1: 130:78945

REFERENCE 2: 121:102333

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

RN 133291-28-8 REGISTRY

CN L-Arginine, N2-[N-[N-[N-[3-cyclohexyl-N-[N-(N2-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysyl)glycyl]-L-alanyl]glycyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

NTE modified

type	location	description
modification	Ala-4	cyclohexyl<Chx>

SQL 8

RN 133291-28-8 REGISTRY

SEQ 1 FKGAGLGR

===

HITS AT: 2-4

REFERENCE 1: 114:221389

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

RN 133254-15-6 REGISTRY

CN L-Arginine, N2-[N-[N-[3-cyclohexyl-N-[N-(N2-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysyl)glycyl]-L-alanyl]-L-alanyl]-L-leucyl]glycyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

NTE modified

type	location	description
modification	Ala-4	cyclohexyl<Chx>
modification	Ala-5	cyclohexyl<Chx>

SQL 8

RN 133254-15-6 REGISTRY

SEQ 1 FKGAALGR

===

HITS AT: 2-4

REFERENCE 1: 114:221389

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

RN 133253-76-6 REGISTRY

CN L-Arginine, N2-[N-[N-[N-[3-cyclohexyl-N-[N-(N2-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysyl)glycyl]-L-alanyl]glycyl]-L-leucyl]-D-alanyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

NTE modified

type	location	description
modification	Ala-4	cyclohexyl<Chx>

SQL 8

RN 133253-76-6 REGISTRY

SEQ 1 FKGAGLAR

===

HITS AT: 2-4

REFERENCE 1: 114:221389

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 11 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

RN 133215-83-5 REGISTRY

CN L-Arginine, N2-[N-[N-[3-cyclohexyl-N-[3-cyclohexyl-N-[N-(N2-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysyl)glycyl]-L-alanyl]-L-alanyl]-L-leucyl]-D-alanyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

NTE modified

type	location		description
modification	Ala-4	-	cyclohexyl<Chx>
modification	Ala-5	-	cyclohexyl<Chx>

SQL 8

RN 133215-83-5 REGISTRY

SEQ 1 FKGAALAR

===

HITS AT: 2-4

REFERENCE 1: 114:221389